

23. The application should show that the consular officer should be stated, and where *infirmity* is relied upon, the nature and duration of the infirmity must be proved. A physician's sworn certificate is preferred.

and that fact should appear in the affidavit. Signatures should be on all certificates.

S. J. M. PUTNAM,
Capt. and Pro. Marshal, 2d Dist., W.
T. B. CASWELL, Com.
C. R. HEAD, Surgeon.

PRINTING!

If you want to make every dollar count, get go-
Prining done at the

DAILY GAZETTE
Job Office,
LAPPIN'S BLOCK
BY SYLARS,

Main Street, Janesville

The proprietors of this establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of

Beautiful TYPES AND BORDER

FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN THE WEST
To their already very extensive business, it
makes it rank amongst the
Best Printing Offices in the West

We have, constantly in running order,
TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES
Together with a

RUGGLES, JOBBE & CO.
[exclusively for
Cards, Circuits, Bill-Heads, &c.
The facilities of this establishment in the line of FABRICATING cannot be equalled in Wisconsin, and the

General run of work turned out at this office will be
comparison with anything done in this state
All Printing will be done at the
LOWEST LIVING PRICE
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city in the morning, and wish to take home with them, in the evening anything in the line of Bali Picnics, Cereals, Handbills, &c., &c.

Every description of work in this line can be executed in a style superior to that ever before attempted in this part of Wisconsin and equal to that of the best establishments, east or west. Those who will to improve and of printing can be done well in Jan. 1882. See also

at this establishment, and be pleasantly amused, including a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best and cheapest work, at their very doors.

Call and see Specimens, and get our Prices,

and you will be satisfied that this office is prepared

VERY BEST OF PRINTING

Consisting in part of

BOOKS,
CATALOGUES,
ADDRESSES,
HAND BILLS,
PAMPHLETS.

CIRCULARS,
 CIRCULARS,
 BALL TICKETS,
 LABELS,
 WEDDING CARDS,
 VISITING CARDS,
 BUSINESS CARDS,
 NOTES OF HAND,
 BILL HEADS,
 BY-LAWS,
 POSTERS,
 BANNERS,
 RECEIPTS,

LAW BLANKETS,
BLANKS,
LETTER HEADS,
ENVELOPES,
NOTICES,
cc., &c.

PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

We have in our employment a foreman whose
stead and accuracy is not excelled any where, or equaled by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

One of the proprietors is also given to every job at the office, and if an error is committed by the operator, the job will be repeated without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

work and our facilities for executing it
in the fullest confidence that they will be
ENTIRELY SATISFIED
not only with the manner in which their orders are
filled, but the prices charged.
Holt, Bowen & Wagoner
FURNITURE AT OLD PRICES

ture I shall sell at the
Old Prices
for the next 90 days, which will give those in want
such a rare opportunity to purchase, as goods
in line have
Advanced from 25 to 50 per Cent.
I keep all kinds of
Parlor, Chamber and Common Furniture
LOOKING GLASSES, SPRING BEDS AND MATTRESSSES,
and everything you could want.

any one in need of such goods will save at least
 cent by giving us a call, I am bound to tell.
 WM. H. BASCHKE
 Main street, next door to McKee & Bro., Janesville,
 Wis.

"Superior to Adam Bede."
 BREKEN COLUMNS—Published by Sheldon & Co.
 The Dead Shot; or, Sportsman's Complete Out

The Daily Gazette

1818-1863. EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY

HULT, BOWEN & WILCOX, IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

ADVERTISING: FIVE CENTS A LINE, PER LINE, PER WEEK

RATES OF ADVERTISING: 1 Square 1 day, 10 cents

1 Square 2 days, 20 cents

1 Square 3 days, 30 cents

1 Square 4 days, 40 cents

1 Square 5 days, 50 cents

1 Square 6 days, 60 cents

1 Square 7 days, 70 cents

1 Square 8 days, 80 cents

1 Square 9 days, 90 cents

1 Square 10 days, 1 dollar

1 Square 11 days, 1 dollar 10 cents

1 Square 12 days, 1 dollar 20 cents

1 Square 13 days, 1 dollar 30 cents

1 Square 14 days, 1 dollar 40 cents

1 Square 15 days, 1 dollar 50 cents

1 Square 16 days, 1 dollar 60 cents

1 Square 17 days, 1 dollar 70 cents

1 Square 18 days, 1 dollar 80 cents

1 Square 19 days, 1 dollar 90 cents

1 Square 20 days, 2 dollars

1 Square 21 days, 2 dollars 10 cents

1 Square 22 days, 2 dollars 20 cents

1 Square 23 days, 2 dollars 30 cents

1 Square 24 days, 2 dollars 40 cents

1 Square 25 days, 2 dollars 50 cents

1 Square 26 days, 2 dollars 60 cents

1 Square 27 days, 2 dollars 70 cents

1 Square 28 days, 2 dollars 80 cents

1 Square 29 days, 2 dollars 90 cents

1 Square 30 days, 3 dollars

1 Square 31 days, 3 dollars 10 cents

1 Square 32 days, 3 dollars 20 cents

1 Square 33 days, 3 dollars 30 cents

1 Square 34 days, 3 dollars 40 cents

1 Square 35 days, 3 dollars 50 cents

1 Square 36 days, 3 dollars 60 cents

1 Square 37 days, 3 dollars 70 cents

1 Square 38 days, 3 dollars 80 cents

1 Square 39 days, 3 dollars 90 cents

1 Square 40 days, 4 dollars

1 Square 41 days, 4 dollars 10 cents

1 Square 42 days, 4 dollars 20 cents

1 Square 43 days, 4 dollars 30 cents

1 Square 44 days, 4 dollars 40 cents

1 Square 45 days, 4 dollars 50 cents

1 Square 46 days, 4 dollars 60 cents

1 Square 47 days, 4 dollars 70 cents

1 Square 48 days, 4 dollars 80 cents

1 Square 49 days, 4 dollars 90 cents

1 Square 50 days, 5 dollars

1 Square 51 days, 5 dollars 10 cents

1 Square 52 days, 5 dollars 20 cents

1 Square 53 days, 5 dollars 30 cents

1 Square 54 days, 5 dollars 40 cents

1 Square 55 days, 5 dollars 50 cents

1 Square 56 days, 5 dollars 60 cents

1 Square 57 days, 5 dollars 70 cents

1 Square 58 days, 5 dollars 80 cents

1 Square 59 days, 5 dollars 90 cents

1 Square 60 days, 6 dollars

1 Square 61 days, 6 dollars 10 cents

1 Square 62 days, 6 dollars 20 cents

1 Square 63 days, 6 dollars 30 cents

1 Square 64 days, 6 dollars 40 cents

1 Square 65 days, 6 dollars 50 cents

1 Square 66 days, 6 dollars 60 cents

1 Square 67 days, 6 dollars 70 cents

1 Square 68 days, 6 dollars 80 cents

1 Square 69 days, 6 dollars 90 cents

1 Square 70 days, 7 dollars

1 Square 71 days, 7 dollars 10 cents

1 Square 72 days, 7 dollars 20 cents

1 Square 73 days, 7 dollars 30 cents

1 Square 74 days, 7 dollars 40 cents

1 Square 75 days, 7 dollars 50 cents

1 Square 76 days, 7 dollars 60 cents

1 Square 77 days, 7 dollars 70 cents

1 Square 78 days, 7 dollars 80 cents

1 Square 79 days, 7 dollars 90 cents

1 Square 80 days, 8 dollars

1 Square 81 days, 8 dollars 10 cents

1 Square 82 days, 8 dollars 20 cents

1 Square 83 days, 8 dollars 30 cents

1 Square 84 days, 8 dollars 40 cents

1 Square 85 days, 8 dollars 50 cents

THE GREAT ARRIVAL

NEW SPRING GOODS!

RIORDAN & LEECH

HAVE now open and ready for inspection, the first

Full Twenty-Five per Cent Less

than other merchants, who were not early in the field,

Unsurpassed the very choicest selection of

English, French and American

DRESS GOODS!

consisting of beautiful Plain and Figured Lustrous

Paris Stripes, Brocade, Alpaca, Cashmere and Cheviot

Woolens, all the latest styles of English and French

Cherries, Hosiery, Gloves, all Wool, all the latest

styles of English, French and American Dressing

Trimmings, Ribbons, and all the latest styles of

the very latest styles in American and French

PRINTS!

warranted fast colors, the pictures of which have been

colored exactly to suit the eye.

We call particular attention to our stock of Plain

and Fancy Colored

DRESS SILKS,

Double Faced Black Figured Silks, Double Faced Col

ored Dress Silks, New styles in Black Cheviot Silks

all colors, together with a full line of English and

all the latest styles of the celebrated brands of

Black and Col, Sempoy, Leno, &c., &c.

We are in receipt of a full line of

EMERODIERIES,

Collars and Sets, Ruffled Collars, Tape Edge Collars

Cape Collars, English, French, and American

and all the latest styles of English and French

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.

Gloves, &c., all the latest styles of English and French

Cherries, Hosiery, Gloves, all Wool, all the latest

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Double Faced Black Figured Silks, Double Faced Col

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INSURANCE.

Fire, Life and Marine.

CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED

\$5,000,000.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Oldest Company in the field. Incorporated 1810.

Assets, \$1,000,000.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$1,000,000.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.

The oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1812.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$500,000.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$500,000.

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$800,000.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$1,000,000.

New York Life Insurance Company.

CASH CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.

Office, Pease's Block, Main st., Janesville, Wis.

Boots and Shoes.

BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE STORE

I HAVE now in store the largest and best assorted

stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

at

BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE STORE

I HAVE now in store the largest and best assorted

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BOOTS AND SHOES

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE M. M. Church on the State of the

Country.

The following report on the "state of the

country," presented by Rev. C. D. Pill

bury, late chaplain of the 22d regiment of

Wisconsin infantry, chairman of a com

mittee on the subject, was unanimously

and by a rising vote adopted by the Wisconsin

Annual Conference of the M. E. Church

during its session in Waukeesa a few weeks

since:

"To say that a terrible scourge is sweep

ing over our country is but a feeble ex

pression. War in its most fearful form, is

laying its crimson hands upon the bright

flowers of our land. For more than two

years a desperate hand to hand strug



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Piling up the Vote

We have done with towns, and commence with counties.

Dane gives the Union ticket 500 majority—A gain of 900 on last fall! Hurrah for Dane!

Sauk is estimated at 1500 Union.

Columbia is put down 2000.

Kenosha talks out 700.

Walworth, it is believed, will walk up to 2700.

Waukesha greets Lewis with 100 majority.

Racine gives 711.

Green goes over 1000.

Juneau 500 for Lewis.

Monroe county responds to the general verdict by a clean 400.

George Pratt is beaten for Senator in Waukesha county, and Frank Gault in Dane county—both copperheads—the former a gain, and the latter in a strong copperhead district lighted by the countenance of "Divine Economy," Sanborn. Harris, in the Outagamie district, is elected over Hadd, copperhead, to the Senate.

The Legislature is estimated to stand 21 Union and 12 copperhead in the Senate, and about 60 Union and 40 copperhead in the Assembly.

Milwaukee city and county is claimed at 3000 copperhead by the News, and at 2500 by the Wisconsin.

Last Tuesday was a great day for snake hunting and killing!

Heater for New York

The Union majority in the state of New York will, judging from present prospects, reach the neighborhood of 30,000.

H. L. Palmer in his own District.

In the two wards comprising the assembly district, wherein reside H. L. Palmer and Judge Hubbard, a Union majority of 24 was given for the latter, yesterday.

The democratic majority for H. L. Palmer in the same two wards, when he ran for assembly in the fall of 1861, was 629—making a Union gain since then of 653.

Mr. Palmer was then elected in his own home district by 629 majority. Now he is defeated in the same district by 24 majority by Judge Hubbard, and 14 majority by Gov. Lewis. The only way we can account for this terrible loss of votes, is the fact that Palmer was said before election, to have raised a regiment, drilled them for weeks, and sent them to the war. That regiment would just make up for Palmer's loss in his own district. That accounts for it. Palmer's regiment has ruined him.

His election to the assembly two years ago, was when he was trying to make himself out a war man. The vote against him in his own district yesterday, was the result of his copperhead associations, his love for Vallandigham, the Ryan address, that regiment which he sent to the war, &c., &c. History will record these facts—Wisconsin.

Mr. Palmer made as poor an investment at home for himself as he did in this city for his party. Here a grand demonstration was made by himself, Mr. Ryan and Congressman Eldridge, with what result the figures made last Tuesday is a convincing proof. Perhaps no man in the state could have been elected in Palmer's own district whose success could have been so mortifying to him as Judge Hubbard's, or more significant of his lost influence among his immediate constituents. Both democrats, alike honored and trusted by their party, universally acknowledged among its ablest advocates, rivals, for aught we know, for position and influence, one is repudiated and the other sustained. One broke from his party to sustain his country; the other adhered to his party at the expense of his country. One has been an earnest, truthful supporter of the war, giving one of his sons to the army; the other, with loyal professions on his lips, has been the ardent enemy of every measure calculated to give efficiency to the war and the open opponent of some of its leading features. The reward of the one has been the approbation and support of the people; the punishment of the other has been condemnation and defeat.

Let others take heed from this lesson! The war is a solvent which fuses and separates the elements thrown into it.

The last accounts from Vallandigham represent him as yet "waiting and watching over to a border." If he is "watching" for the return of Tuesday's election, he will pray for the refuge of Dixie where neither the voice of northern freemen nor the process of northern courts can reach him.

A ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR BID.—Mr. B. W. Phillips, of the well known insurance house of B. W. Phillips & Co., offers one thousand dollars as a starting bid for the original manuscript of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, now in possession of the managers of the fair.

A NOVEL STYLE.—The National Academy of Design, the corner stone of which was recently laid in New York City, is to cost \$200,000, which has been raised by contributions from the wealthy citizens of New York; is to be 80 feet by 140; and to be constructed of white marble, with bands of gray—a novel yet promisingly beautiful architectural feat.

How They Feel.

The Milwaukee News, which will furnish the key note to its copperhead contemporaries throughout the state, undoubtedly considers a poor excuse better than none, and accordingly pitches the tune to account for the overwhelming defeat of its party last Tuesday, after the boasting predictions of its success. It says:

"Thousands of votes were lost to the democracy in this state yesterday because of a prevailing impression among the people that the ballot box is no longer a safeguard for the protection of popular rights."

"Many more votes were lost to the democratic candidates yesterday by a persistent determination on the part of our opponents to intimidate voters by holding over them the terrors of the coming draft. 'He who votes must fight,' was a standing line for the past week in most of the disunion newspapers, and the intimation everywhere conveyed that the poll list would be used as an enrollment list in the coming conscription. Thus the disunionists made political capital from the general lack of confidence in their official integrity, turning their vices to profitable account."

Of course, this is all utter nonsense, and only worthy of ridicule from every intelligent reader; but the News says something, and that was all it could do. It feels like the two boys plowing with an awkward ox, who resorted to a more awkward swearing to relieve themselves and straighten the crooked furrow of the ox.

Having thus accounted for its defeat, the News resorts to a prediction. Here it is: "Whatever the result of yesterday's election, Wisconsin is to-day at heart democratic throughout, and if the people are ever again permitted to give a fair and impartial expression at the ballot-box, not a disunionist, republican or abolitionist will be left on the list of victors."

Mark Tapley, we believe, was the "jolly" boy of Dickens' humorous brain; but the lively novelist had waited till now to give the most perfect illustration of his pen, he would discard Mark and confer immortality on the writer in the News.

Partisan Madness.

Reckless as the Chicago Times ever has been in its hostility to the government, bold and daring as have been its denunciations of specific measures of the administration, nothing has exceeded, if equalled, the following in its editorial columns yesterday:

"The original proclamation of emancipation is now in this city. It is to be sold by the managers of the northwestern fair for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. There is dramatic justice in such an appropriation of it, albeit the relief it will afford will be but as the staunching of a single wound in comparison with the torrents of blood it has caused to flow. For every letter in its composition a thousand lives have been offered. For every sentence, there is to-day desolation in countless homes scattered across a continent. Every declaration it embodies is a record of perjury against its author. Every pledge it contains is a pledge against the life of the nation and a defiant insult to the memories, sacrifices, and statesmanship of the illustrious dead who founded the government. 'Steno's' lie, uttered in these worthless lines, 'periled' Vinton when he was 'Queen of the Adagio' and centuries of 'victorious and successful commerce had filled her palaces with wealth and consolidated her power. A vulgar jestor, as brainless, if not as unprincipled, as Steno, has perpetrated a slander in this proclamation upon the memories of dead more noble than the wife of Palero was virtuous and pure, and placed in jeopardy by the act a republic with a history more resplendent and hopes more glorious than ever opened before the imagination of the most daring and ambitious Venetian. Then bid for the proclamation! Bid high! It should at least bring as much as the household gods of the late famed Magdalen when exposed for sale in London. Notoriety is fame, and the unparalleled infamy of the proclamation has at least made it notorious."

It is difficult to express the emotions which a perusal of this infamous paragraph excites. Is the editor studiously endeavoring to so irritate and anger public sentiment as to provoke an outbreak which could be more easily explained and excused than justified, and which would number the Times with other journals sacrificed by an exasperated community? What utter absurdity to assert that the freedom of the press has been destroyed, when the Times itself is a living refutation of the falsehood.

How the Soldiers Vote.

The 39th regiment gave Lewis a unanimous vote, except company B, which gave Lewis 26 and Palmer 18. Eighteen votes in an entire regiment! How flattering!

And the Gazette "forgets" to state the fact that Mr. Lincoln ignored this very law [the law subjecting the President or any other federal officer to indictment for false arrests] in refusing to turn Mr. Vallandigham over to the legal authorities. That was all Mr. V. or his friends asked, but no, he was to be sacrificed and punished by military process, well knowing, as Old Abe admitted, that as he had committed an offense against law, he could not be punished by law. Hence, they violated the very law the Gazette refers to, in order to break their vengeance on Mr. Vallandigham. Will the Gazette give us its opinion of this part of the denouncement?—*Madison Patriot*.

Certainly, we will give the Patriot our opinion, and that very freely. The Patriot does not "forget" but willfully abstains from stating the fact that a writ of habeas corpus was granted Vallandigham, and his case patiently and fully heard before Judge Leavett, who was appointed to his office by President Jackson. The writ was denied, Vallandigham justly expelled from a loyal section of country where he was a traitor, and the law of congress referred to is still in force against President Lincoln or Gen. Burnside if either has exceeded his authority or inflicted a wrong upon the Ohio exiles.

MILWAUKEE SUPERVISORS.—Union supervisors are elected in four out of six districts in Milwaukee. Could anything have been better? Milwaukee is gradually breaking the strong bonds which have kept her down so many years.

The names of the supervisors elect are: Scheute, Union, 1st and 7th wards; Kern, dem., 2d ward; Hayden, dem., 3d ward; West, Union, 4th ward; Rosebach, Union, 5th and 8th wards; Schoof, Union, 6th and 9th wards.

Pleasant, and the shower.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS FROM THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WASHINGTON STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Omaha Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4.

The copperheads have carried the state, but the majority is less than at the last election. The legislature is about the same.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.

Returns from 200 towns give Andrew 32,819 majority. Twelve copperheads are elected to the legislature. The senate and all the state officers are republicans.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The latest returns from the city indicate the election of Bosworth, Union, over McCune, copperhead, for justice of the supreme court. The vote was Bosworth 11,289, McCune 30,824—five districts to five from.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.

General Schenck has issued an order directing all provost marshals to assist judges of election in the prevention of all disloyal or unqualified persons from voting. Gov. Bradford thereupon issued a proclamation repudiating Schenck's order, setting forth that elective privileges and the rights of all citizens should be duly and unreservedly observed, even though the power of the state should be brought into requisition. Gen. Schenck, hearing of the proclamation, issued an order preventing the Baltimore papers from publishing the governor's proclamation.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 4.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "It was understood yesterday that 600 Yankees had landed at Newport News. This is doubtless the first step in the new scheme which is to astonish Yankeeedom, confound the rebels, take Richmond and crush the rebellion."

The gallant Mosby is again in the saddle. On Tuesday last he made a foray upon the Yankees within a mile of Gen. Meade's headquarters near Warrenton, killed three, wounded several and captured 36 white Yankees, 18 or 20 black, and 139 miles and horses."

The Lynchburg Republican, learning that some 3000 Yankee prisoners are to be sent from Richmond to that city, strongly protest: "We don't want them here. We have got so many people now among us as can possibly be supplied with food, and to have 3000 voracious Yankees added to the number would make general starvation."

CATON, Nov. 1.

Special to Chicago Journal.—The steamer Florence has just arrived, from New Orleans, 26th ult., with 350 hogheads of sugar and 60 barrels of oranges. The news is important.

By passenger from Paducah, we have exciting news of a rebel raid on Mayfield, Ky., on the 24 inst. They cut the telegraph wire, burned a piece of the trestle work, and captured a passenger and freight train, but took no prisoners.

A later account, from an official source, places the number of rebels at 600 cavalry. They robbed every store, and broke up the railroad and destroyed the rolling stock. It is reported that they have gone south, with Hon. Lucien Anderson, M. C., E. B. Twyman, revenue officer on the railroad, and others, who were taken prisoners.

Major General Ord, of the 13th army corps, passed through here to day, on route to Louisville.

The weather is very warm here.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.

A special dispatch from Chattanooga says: All quiet. In the recent fight with Hooker the rebels were severely punished, and did not resume the fight. Gen. Hooker at once strongly entrenched himself all along the line. Grant and Thomas were with him on the 29th and thought him safe. The rebel batteries on Lookout Mountain played on him all day without doing any harm.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.

Only about 10,000 votes are cast in this city, of which Goldsboro gets all but 200. The whole regular ticket is elected.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.

Gov. Andrew has decided to call a special session of the legislature to meet on Wednesday next, to consider the matter of offering additional bounties to volunteers.

Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler left Lowell to-day to assume command of the 18th army corps and the department of Virginia and North Carolina, to which he has recently been appointed.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 4.

The fight at New Springs, under Lieut. Col. H. S. Smith, of Connersville, commanded by Gen. Bob Harrel, proved conclusively the fighting qualities of the North Carolina mountaineers. After a desperate contest of two hours, the rebels were utterly routed, with a loss of fifty two wounded and forty-seven killed.

Col. Allen, Maj. John Woodford and Lieut. Hyatt, influential and malignant rebels, were killed. The gallant young Adjutant of the regiment, Augustus George, of Dayton, was shot through the heart. Col. Garrod, of the 7th Ohio volunteer infantry, pursued the rebels beyond Kingston, through Moccasin Gap.

On the railroad above, the rebels are beyond Holston. South of the river, Gen. Sanders has driven them beyond the Tennessee. Guerrillas swarm around our wagon and mail trains, but nothing is secured by them.

Rebel rumors notwithstanding, the situation is satisfactory. The weather is fine, and the troops are improving in health.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The Bulletin has received the following despatch:

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—There is nothing new from General Burnside, Tennessee, Alabama. There has probably been a severe fight in that quarter between Gen. Sherman's force and a heavy rebel force sent there.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

Specials are barren this morning.

The Herald's army of the Potomac dispatch describes the men as in fine spirits. The sick have been removed to Washington. Sutters have all fallen back, the army is unincumbered, and ready for any movement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

Special to the World.—Stirring intelligence was anticipated from the army to-day, but contrary to general expectation, unusual quiet has prevailed.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 4.

Maj. Fitzgibbon, 14th Michigan cavalry, with 120 men, met yesterday at Lawrenceburg, 35 miles beyond Columbia, the combined forces of Cook, Kirk, Williams and Scott's rebel cavalry, numbering 400 men. After four desperate charges, which resulted in a loss to the rebels of 8 killed, 7 wounded and 25 prisoners, the rebels were treated. No one killed on the federal side; three wounded. Maj. Fitzgibbon had horse killed under him. Among the rebel prisoners are one captain and two lieutenants.

The fleet arrived here yesterday; found river 8 feet on shoals.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.

A dispatch from Knoxville, 4th, says that East Tennessee is once more clear of rebels, ex capt guerrillas, who infect our wagons trains and mails.

There has been a fight near Oak Springs, resulting in a rebel rout, with 15 killed and 52 wounded. Col. Garrard drove them beyond Kingsport.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

Tribune's special.—The commissioner general of prisoners has received intelligence that the clothes and blankets sent to Richmond by our government, have been received and distributed to the prisoners for whom they were intended. No further progress had been made by the commissioners toward an exchange of prisoners.

A refugee from Richmond, a northern woolen spinner, brings intelligence that at Manchester, near Richmond, on the James river, a gunboat, clad with three thickness of 2-inch iron, and is within six weeks of completion; that at Rocketts, at the foot of Main street, two other iron-clads are on the stocks; that a sense of security is so complete that large iron works are in process of construction by a man named Brady in Manchester, and the machine shops at the Central railroad have been greatly enlarged. Two cotton mills have been erected in Manchester. Large improvements have been made in the Tredegar works, and bridges built over rivers. Two woolen mills in Manchester have turned out 1,450 yards of army cloth, which is sold to the government at \$35 a yard.—The force under Lee's command is positively stated to be now only 30,000.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

No report in season for the paper.

The Casting of Twenty-inch Guns.

The Pittsburgh Despatch gives the following account of how the great guns are cast at the Fort Pitt foundry:

As the experiment of manufacturing a gun of such a calibre is one of great risk, it was determined to settle at least one point practically before attempting to mould the great gun, by melting at a single heat nearly the same quantity of metal as would be required for the 20 inch. For this purpose two guns were moulded of the 16-inch navy pattern, and each furnished with a 12-inch instead of a 16-inch hollow core, making the rough weight of each of the guns nearly as great as that of the columbiad 16 inch. These moulds were placed side by side in the pits of the new foundry, and on Saturday morning five of the furnaces in the foundry were charged, three for the special purpose of casting the great guns, and two for the ordinary work of the shop. The respective weights of these charges will give some idea of the capacity of the enormous furnaces, being thirty-four, nineteen, nineteen, thirteen, eight and a half tons, an aggregate of forty-nine tons and a far greater amount of metal, we believe, than was ever reduced in furnaces in a single establishment in one day. Seventy-two tons of this metal being the charge of the three large furnaces, were designed for the casting of the experimental guns. The metal was led from each of these furnaces to a large pool, equidistant from each of the moulds, and communicating by two "runners" with the two "gates" of each.

About one o'clock the three furnaces were tapped in quick succession, and in a moment three streams of molten iron were pouring into the pool from which, as the metal rises to the level of the openings, two fiery lines shot into each of the moulds. The intense heat of the iron pouring along these seven streams, with the molten mass in the reservoir, seemed to have no extraordinary effect on the workmen, who performed their accustomed duties with as much indifference as if the glowing metal surrounding them and filling the air with showers of sparks were harmless streams of water. Familiarity with such situations is apt to breed contempt of danger, but we believe that no accident has ever yet occurred at the works during the operation of casting. Notwithstanding the unusually risky character of the experiment, on Saturday everything passed off successfully, and the streams of hot metal and cold water, crossing and interlacing on their way, poured into the moulds without accident. The success of the experiment abundantly demonstrates the capacity of the works for the manufacture of guns of 20 inch calibre.

GOLD AND SILVER DISCOVERIES IN CANADA.—Mr. W. Atkins, writing from the township of Tyndisanga, to the Belleville Intelligencer says:—"I take great pleasure in forwarding you a sample of silver quartz found by me along Park's creek in the township of Tyndisanga. Having for several weeks searched for both gold and silver with great diligence in this section, I have been rewarded for my assiduity, and am convinced that it is as good as has yet been discovered in any other part of Canada. I am also of opinion that there is gold here in abundance—from the vast deposits of quartz together with my own mineralogical observation. After tracing its dips, angles and apures, I find it concentrates into one grand bed, and varies from two to four feet in width, being caused on both sides by ledges of limestone. Upon testing the ore, I can safely say it pays 43 per cent with traces of gold. I have likewise discovered in the same neighborhood gold bearing quartz in considerable quantities, and am of the opinion that it requires but perseverance, energy and some capital to make it as paying as the mines of Washoe, California. My experience in the various gold regions of California, Mexico and Pike's Peak leads me to think that, if worked, will be equally paying and remunerative. The facilities of working are good, plenty of wood and water, and only three miles east of the gravel road at Latta's mills."—*St. Catharines (Can.) Post*.

LEGISLATIVE FUN.—The Canadian house of assembly was closed in a very funny manner. The Quebec Mercury states: "At the conclusion of one of the songs, Mr. Rynial advanced to the front, and making his best bow said:—'Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you, on behalf of the managers, for your attendance during the session. This is our last evening; but in bidding you now farewell, I can assure you that we shall ever retain a grateful remembrance of your kind patronage and support. (Hear, hear, and much applause.) We shall return in the month of January or February with a change of programme, and, probably, with a change in the company.'" (Laughter.)

MR. BEECHER'S SPEECH IN LIVERPOOL.—The following is an extract of a letter from a New Yorker in Liverpool:

"I went last night to hear Mr. Beecher speak. There had been glaring handbills posted about the streets to incite the passions of ignorant people against him, such as quotations from the Independent at the time of the Trent affair. The house was thronged, and the southern sympathists appeared to be in the majority. Although many think they were not, never was a public speaker of character greeted with such an outrageous volley of abuse and insult as was poured out on him. Yet he stood erect and bold as a lion, and he shouted out his words at the top of his voice, as it was absolutely necessary he should do in order to be heard at all.

"His New England accent in certain words was mimicked, to the great amusement of his opponents. Wooden hams and nutmegs were cried out at him, and all sorts of insulting questions screamed out, but he went on without regarding them.

"I never was an admirer of Beecher be-

fore, but I am now. A man who could stand up in a foreign country, before thousands who thoroughly distrust him and his cause, and speak as he spoke, is certainly something of a hero."

From the Chicago Journal of Yesterday.

Total Destruction of the Rush Street Iron Bridge.

As briefly mentioned in the second edition of the Journal, last evening, the iron bridge at Rush street was completely wrecked at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, precipitating a score of people into the river, several of whom have not since been seen. The accident was the immediate effect of the gross carelessness and incompetency of the bridge-tenders, and Mayor Sherman cannot say that he has not frequently been warned, through the newspapers, that his appointment of irresponsible and unthinking men as bridge-tenders would result disastrously.

At four o'clock a drove of cattle, numbering about fifty in all, were crossing the bridge, when a tug, with two small vessels in tow, whistled a signal for the bridge to open. As nearly as we can ascertain the facts, from the confused and conflicting reports of those who witnessed the catastrophe, there were two drays, a buggy, and about twenty people upon the bridge. The driver was mounted upon a horse, and Mr. James H. Dale, commission merchant, was driving the buggy above mentioned. In spite of the remonstrances of Mr. Dale, the bridge-tender began to swing the bridge while the cattle were upon it, and the frightened animals at once rushed to the south end of the bridge, which bent down with their weight, until, with a crash, the entire superstructure broke in two in the middle, the ends dropping into the river. In its fall the bridge collapsed so that the iron net work of its lofty sides shut down upon the flooring, terribly crushing several cattle. Nearly a dozen were thus caught by the iron columns and braces, the balance of the drove being either precipitated from the end of the bridge or jumping through between the braces into the river. Such a scene as ensued beggars description. Human beings were struggling in the water, shrieking for help, and all around them were the uninjured cattle swimming about, and threatening mischief to their human companions in misfortune. The brig Globe was lying just below at the time, and her captain—Lewis Berry—went off the boat to the assistance of the sufferers. Other boats were quickly dispatched to the scene, and the work of rescue began. This was not easily accomplished, as the animals were very thick in the water and it was almost impossible to move among them for the purpose of aiding first the passengers. In consequence of this, and the rapidly increasing darkness, no one knew with certainty the number of those in peril.

Mr. Dale was rescued, as also was the driver, but the sister of the latter, who was upon the bridge at the time, has not since been seen. Several others were rescued, but many must have been drowned. A boy named Harry, and a woman with a child in her arms, were just ahead of him upon the bridge. At all events, they have not been seen since. When the wreck shall have been raised, we fear that a greater loss of life will be revealed than has been anticipated.

Of the cattle the principal portion swam ashore and were dragged out. Mr. Dale's horse and buggy and the drays are among the missing. The driver's horse was rescued. One of the cattle, a noble-looking ox, jumped through upon the pier in the centre of the river, where he stands this morning, alive but very hungry, wondering what it all means.

We paid our second visit to the wreck between seven and eight o'clock last night, and what a picture was there presented of the apathy or indifference of the city officials. There was no mayor, no harbor master, no police there. This wreck obstructed navigation, and yet no warning lights had been displayed. Nothing had been done that humanity or the most common dictates of reason suggested. And, through the long night, several vessels had narrow escapes. A loss of \$50,000 is nothing to the city of Chicago, and an additional one for damages to vessels and to accounts. The prospector Barker was into the wreck, but had fortunately discovered the condition of things in time to reverse her engine and prevent a serious collision.

This morning daylight revealed a melancholy spectacle. The proud and noble-looking iron bridge of yesterday was now a shattered mass of ruins. Half a dozen dead cattle were seen crushed to death between the braces, while an immense corpse of men—from four to six—were at work upon the wreck. River thieves were darting hither and thither in boats in search of plunder, and thousands of people of all sexes, ages and conditions, lined the banks.

The drover, in a boat, solitary and alone, no individual, either private or official, volunteering to assist him, is dragging the river in the faint hope of recovering the body of his sister; while over yonder Carbutt, the photographer, is busily taking views of the scene.

Rush street bridge was erected in 1859 by Messrs. Harper & Twaddale, contractors, at a cost to the city of \$30,000, and at a severe loss to the builders. It was considered one of the staunchest and strongest of all the bridges in Chicago. But a structure of ten times its strength would have broken down under the circumstances which destroyed the vessel at the increased price of iron and labor, the bridge cannot be replaced by a new one at a less cost than \$50,000.

NEW YORK.—As we expected, the peace men of New York have defeated the democratic ticket, and to embarrass Seymour have given that state over to the exclusive control of the republican party.—*Chicago Morning Post*.

Seymour and his "friends"—the New York draft rioters—did the business for the "democratic ticket"—they and the "peace men."—*Chicago Journal*.

THE SICK OF CHARLESTON.—Letters from Charleston furnish few particulars relative to the reopening of the bombardment not contained in our dispatches published yesterday. They confirm the effectiveness of the fire, the shorter range making the execution of the missiles much more disastrous to the enemy. It is thought that Sumter can be held but little longer. The weather is cool and bracing, which contributes essentially to the health of our troops. The spirit of St. Michael's church is the target at which the guns which fire upon the city are directed. Mr. Fulton, of the Baltimore American, who has all along stoutly defended Admiral Dahlgren against the call to turn his guns on the enemy, whenever their fire has been particularly annoying. He excuses a more frequent participation in the conflict in the following words:

"It should be recollected that the number of guns on our iron-clad fleet is limited, whilst the number the rebel can bring to bear from their serried batteries is comparatively unlimited. Beyond a certain number of times, say fifteen hundred rounds for each piece, the heavy guns of our iron-clads cannot be fired without rendering them unserviceable and dangerous. These guns could not be replaced here, except at a greater expenditure of time than that which is now exciting the complaints of the public. If every time the rebels open-

ed on our working parties the iron-clad went into action, firing perhaps half a dozen shots before they obtained the range, their offensive power would soon be expended and their guns rendered unserviceable by the time that the heaviest work was required of them."

WHAT IT MEANS.—The "broad arrow," which the English papers tell us was affixed to the rebel rams, simply indicates possession by her majesty. It is a government mark in the shape of an arrow head, which is stamped out, or otherwise fixed on all solid materials used in her majesty's ships or dock-yards, in order to prevent embezzlement of royal naval stores. The mark was assumed at the time of the Edwards, (when the arrow was considered the most powerful weapon of attack) as distinguishing the property of the King. To be found in possession of any property thus marked, is a criminal offence, punishable with a heavy fine.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 4th, at the Bushnell House, Detroit, by the Rev. Mr. Parmenter, Mr. S. B. FORD, to Miss EILEEN M. CHENEY, all of Janesville.

By the Rev. J. J. Goodenow, Nov. 4th, at the house of S. Hocking, Harmony, CHAS. L. HOYT, to Miss CAROLINE M. DEBROYE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS!

NOW ON HAND

CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

BEALE'S OLD STAND!

WINTER STYLE OF HATS AND CAPS.

Ladies' and Children's

THE SPRING TRADE OPENED

BENNETT'S.

GREAT REDUCTION

in the prices of

DRY GOODS:

To all who wish to make their money in a better

GOOD GOODS,

this is

The Place to Trade.

DRESS GOODS
 a greater variety than ever before offered
 Black and Fancy Silks,
 Satin Striped Poplins,
 Silk Plaid Vests,
 Paris Stripes,
 Mottled Mufflins,
 Chaslin Belonges,
 Ginghams, Calicos,
 Fannels, Blankets,
 Slippers, Hosiery,
 Stripes, Denims,
 Carpets and Oil Cloths.

Having purchased a large and well selected stock of

New and Fashionable Goods,

we are offering them at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Our "Young America" style of clothing can be made at

Small Profits,

creating a greater excitement than ever before
known among the old-fogy combination of old goods
at high prices.
Having been in business in this city longer than any
other concern, and having received a liberal patronage,
we are bound to give our customers

THE BENEFIT

our long experience, and share with them the profits

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL.

April 24, 1863.

O. K. BENNETT,
Applawitt

SOLID SILVER WARE

W^here in receipt of a Large Assortment of

SOLID SILVER GOODS

ALSO

Silver Plated Tea Sets,

**Uake Baskets,
Spoons,**

Forks, &c.
Ivory and Rubber Handle Table Knives.
 Our assortment of
Watches, Clocks & Jewelry

IN FACT WE HAVE A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

All Kinds of Goods
usually found in a
FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE.
Our goods will
PROVE WHAT THEY ARE REPRESENTED

Prisoners of War:

Please Call and See for Yourself.

For Bats, Mice, Rats, Ants, Fleas

**Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c.
Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals,
&c.** Put up in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 Boxes, Bottle and
Corks, \$3 and \$5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTI-
TUTIONS, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."

Sold Wholesale in all large cities.

Sold by all DRUGGISTS and RETAILERS everywhere.
 "Beware!!" of all worthless imitations.
 See that "COSTAR's" name is on each box, Bottle
 and Flask, before you buy.
 Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
 PRINCIPAL DEPOT 452 BROADWAY, N. Y.
 Sold by O. B. COLWELL,
 at the Sign of the Golden Molar,
 Main Street,
 Jylawm

REMOVAL.

WILSON'S MUSIC STORE
removed to store opposite Myers block,

Two Doors west of the Post Office,
where may be found a good assortment of
Pianos, Melodeons & Harmoniums,
also all the latest popular publications of
SHEET MUSIC,
including a great variety of Patriotic Songs. We keep
a large assortment of
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE & INSTRUCTION BOOKS
for every instrument now in use. We have, also,
Hofman's Piano Forte Tuning Scale
for tuning Pianos or Melodeons in every tuning.

never can, with this scale, tune a Piano. Its object is to enable those who play the Piano to tune their own instruments.

We would call the attention of all lovers of music to a new instrument which we have just received called the

HARMONIUM.

which bids fair to take the place of the ordinary Melodeon. It has two sets of reeds and the power of three common Melodeons. It is enclosed in a strong, neat case of Blackwood or Blackwalnut, and is just what is fitting for Churches, Lecture Rooms, &c. It is praised by everyone that has examined it. Come and see it, two doors west of the Post Office.

my 22d

Farmers' Mill!

Better Work and Give Better Yield
 Custom grinding than any other mill in the county.
Best Family Flour & Mill Feed
 constantly on hand, and delivered free of charge to
 any part of the city.
 JACKMAN & ALDEN

Dwelling House
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

IVA, three doors south of the residence of Andrew Palmer, is offered for sale or to rent. It is now occupied by C. H. Colwell, and is one of the pleasantest dwell-

MY FARM OF EDIEWOOD, a Country Book, by the author of *Reveries of a Bachelor*. Just received at **SUTHERLAND'S**.

down 21 yr vols. 9 south rly side lot 1
Asks \$1000 require listing on Division

[illegible]

do	15	17 ¹	d)
do	1	15	d)
do	3	14 ¹	d)
Mark & Bill's Addition.			
known	1	4	16
Morris' Addition.			
known	2	170	do
do	3	17 ¹	d)
do	1	17 ¹	d)
do	2	70	d)
do	6	17 ¹	d)
Norris' Addition.			
known	5	167	Doubling.
do	7	167	d)
do	5	167	d)
do	9	167	d)
Judson & Smith's Addition.			
known	1	2	11
Duncas' Addition.			
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Arthur Dunn	1	7	821	do
do	2	7	1	do
do	2	7	1	do
W A Barstow	4	7	321	do
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Number Addition.

Unknown	1	170	Unknown
P King's est	11	162	do
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McDonald	31	167	do
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Unknown	51	165	do

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151	to road, lying e of and adjoining Washington	3 21	at the discretion of the court, for each and every other
152			Passed October 30, 1863. R. B. TRAUT, Mayor.
153	T Bell, 1 acre in S of sec 31, town 3, range 18,		Attest: C. H. WILLISTON,
154	bounded n by highway, e by Tillotz, s by Dick-	7 68	City Clerk. oc1835w
155	son, and w end s by R. C. Allen		
156	L F Patton, 3 rods on Mainst and 10 rods deep,		
157	sec 30, town 3, range 12, n of and adjoining A		
158	Callin's residence.	3 21	ALLIN'S COMESTERS for 28 Cents each, new, high
159			and accurate, at TALLMAN & COLLIER.
160			1864

182	2, range 12,
183	A Oaklins, 6 acres, ne q so q sec 1, town
184	12. bounded n by Miltimore, e by Holo

182	by Wilcox, w by Lotzwy,	
182	Israel Page, 2 acres in lot 4, sec 1, town 2,	
182	12 rods north and rear,	
182	J B Switzerland, w by sw sec 85, town 8,	
182	A Ryatt Smith, 200 acres w h of lot 2,	
182	range 12,	
182	A Ryatt and M C Smith, w by w sec 85,	
182	range 12,	
182	J B Hill, 10 to 100 acres in w h sec 2, town	
182	12, being lot 6 in Heustee estate,	
182	S B Hill, 6 sec 2, town 2, range 12,	
182	J C Truett, in w h sec 4, town 12,	
182	bounded n by highway, w by J D Ogle,	
182	man and Maloney, w by Whitman and	
182	S. L. Jay,	
182	Clark of the County Board of the	
182	of H	
182	Jasperville August the 25th, 1868.	

Sheriff's Sale.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK CO.

Charles D. Mead, Trustee of the property

BX-virtue of an executon issued on the seal of said court, and to me delivered, commanding me out of the person of the said defendant, Martin O. Walker, a sum of \$13,314 91 and interest, and if said property could not be found, then to sell the property in my custody, belonging to said ant on the 15th day of May, 1884, or after, I, Deuben T. May, do hereby certify that the said small plot of public land, highest bidder, in front of the Myatt house, the city of Jacksonville, is said court, in the

The THIRD day of OCTOBER

229 186 at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day
230 186 title, and interest of the said defendant
231 214 Walker, in and to the following desc
232 premises situate in the city of Janesville

of Rock and state of Wisconsin, to wit:
the corner of Milwaukee and River streets
thence northerly along the line of River
land of T. B. Woolcroft, thence easterly
Woolcroft's land to Rock river, thence
the bank of Rock river to Milwaukee
piece of beginning and also all of the
subsequent, Martin O. Walker, in lot No.
Bailey & Stone's addition to Janesville
thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy
on said judgment, with interest and costs
Dated Aug. 20, 1868. B. T. P. C.
aug20d7w Sh

STATE OF WISCONSIN
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK
Charlotte Hale ag't Jared M. Hazelton.

section, Kilbas, and B. Betton, administrators of J. Betton, deceased, and James Yates.

In pursuance and by virtue of the Judgment, closure and sale rendered in the above captioned case on the 22d day of May, 1863, in favor of the named plaintiff and against the above defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction the highest bidder on the steps in front of the House, in the city of Jonesville, in said county, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of the following described mortgaged premises, to wit:

FOURTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER.

All that certain piece, parcel, or tract of land lying and being in the city of Jonesville, in said county, and in the State of Maryland, containing

39	1 98	Rock and state of Wisconsin, and Kno
39	1 98	guished as the undivided one-half of
39	1 98	Mitchell's addition to Janesville, accor
39	1 98	corded plat of the same, and also the

half of the northeast quarter of the south
of section thirty-four (34) town three (3)
(12) east, in said county of Rock, contai
acres be the same more or less. Dated

WILLARD
SLOAN, PATTERSON & BAILEY, ATT'YS

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK CO.
James H. Beigart et. Amos A. Havens,
vs. Celestia A. Havens, children and
S. S. Havens, deceased. State of
The State of Wisconsin—To Amos A. H.
S. Havens, and Celestia A. Havens:—
YOU are hereby summoned and requir
the complaint in this action which

42	1 98	office of the clerk of the circuit court for
42	1 98	at the city of Janesville, in said county
42	2 54	day of February, 1863, and a copy of which
		was served on me; and to serve a copy of

42 2:37 said complaint on the subscribers at the
43 2:38 city within twenty days after the serv-
44 2:39 mons on you exclusive of the day of as-
45 2:40 suming. If you fail to answer the said complaint
46 2:41 aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will
47 2:42 court for the relief demanded in the com-
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LETTERS of administration on said
been issued to Allen O Bates and his
son, and six months from the date here

allowed for creditors to present their claims and allowances; notice is hereby undersigned with, at his office in the city of said county, on the fourth day of N between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. receive and examine and adjust all demands of all persons against said estate.

Sept. 10, 1863. [sept10daisw]

STATE OF WISCONSIN.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK CO.
Emmanuel O. Belgar, against Piny Allen
and rank of Beloit.
VS
J. N. Cummings and by himself the

47 364 **I**n pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of the court in the above entitled cause, the said premises were sold at public sale and sold rendered in the absence of the said defendant on the 5th day of June, A D 1863, to the said above named plaintiff and against the

[illegible]

all those certain tracts or parcels of land
and being in the county of Rock and sit-
ing and known and described as the south

southeast quarter of the southwest
quarter of the southeast quar-
ter northwest corner of township
number eleven (11), in townip num-
ber number fourteen (14) east,
hundred acres, or so much thereof as may
be required to satisfy said judgment and costs of sa-
id action; to be sold separately without material in-
terest interested.—Dated July 9th, 1863.

R. T. PEMBERTON

DENNITT, CARRISDAY & GIBBS, Rock
County Attorneys.
[Jy 10/67]

The sale of the above described prop-
erty was made at public auction com-
mencing at ten o'clock A.M., on Wednes-
day the 1st day of October next, at
the court house and place above mentioned,

DEPT., 1803. R. T. PERRY
BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBBS, Plaintiff's
The sale of the above described prop
is postponed until the 10th day of November

COUNTY COURT FOR ROCK CO.

In the matter of the Estate of John H. Bennett,

deceased.

ON reading and filing the petition of Eldred, the administrator of said estate, representing that he is prepared to settle and praying that the same may be examined, it is ordered that the same be paid to this court, at the office of the Judge of

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on in each week, prior to said day in the
ville Gazette a daily newspaper printed and
in said city, October 12th, 1908.

By the Court,
cc12dlw3w

AMOS P. PIERCE
C

Notice to Creditors
COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY
In the matter of the estate of John E. Beebe

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the said John E. Beebe, the widow of said deceased, she has caused this notice to be published for one month and allowance of said notice is hereby made.

and the undersigned, on the 21st day of October, and the 5th day of April, next, hereby

of ten o'clock A M and three o'clock P M
in the city of Janesville; will receive, ex-
44 58 act all claims against said deceased. Oc-

AMOS P. PRICHARD
Circuit Court for Rock County
James H. Knowlton, Moses S. Prichard
Jackson agst Richard Babcock.
The State of Wisconsin—To the above named
party:
YOU are hereby summoned and required to
appear in the complaint of the plaintiff in
which has been filed in the office of the
court for said county, and of which
herewith served upon you, and to serve an
answer to said complaint on the subpoena
officer in the city of Janesville, Wis., on
the 24th day of March, 1904.

364 such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for

one hundred and thirty-two and 93-100.
Interest thereon at the rate of seven per
cent; from the 24th day of May, one
hundred and sixty-one, to the date of
this action. Paid on 17th, 18th,
[Stamp] KNOWLTON & J
of said City. Plaintiff's Atty, J

AN ORDINANCE—To prevent Drunken
The Mayor and Common Council of the C
will do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Any person who shall be g
ness in this city, shall, on conviction t
ty of not less than one dollar nor more
lars at discretion of the court and with co

the discretion of the court, for each and every
 Passed October 3d, 1863. B. B. TRE
 Attest: G. H. WILLISTON,
 Clerk

THERMOMETERS for 35 Cents each
 as accurate as
 17894 **TALLMAN &**